

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1826.

[NO. 67.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

## John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorized to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1825.—3m72

## WINDSOR

AND

## FLANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE

HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1y73

## Patent Corn-Shellor,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,

WM. CORNWELL.

Charlotte, Oct. 29, 1825.—57ff

## State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825. Woody Burge vs. Elizabeth Burge.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, Clk.

## State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, vs. Org'l. Att't. levied on land; and Joseph and Wm. Yarbore Henry Yarbore, summoned as guaranties.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

3m73—pr. adv. \$4.

## State of North-Carolina,

Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman vs. Caleb Goodman.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.

59—3m—pr. adv. \$4.

## Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## EBENEZER ACADEMY.

Wishing to gain an important object, in the good classification of the students who enter Ebenezer Academy, its Teachers would occupy the public attention, at this time, while they announce, among other things, their request that parents would endeavor, as much as possible, to enter their sons only at the beginning of a quarter. Entering without concerted views, students unnecessarily multiply classes, and diminish their prospect of the greater benefit, in being well classed. It is hoped that all entrances, hereafter, will be so timed, as to be dated early in January, April, July, or October. Those who are conversant with the interior of our Academic and Collegiate Seminaries, know well the importance of such regulations. The first quarter in 1826 will commence on the 9th of January.

The Teachers of this Academy would avail themselves of this occasion also to announce, to the public, its prosperous condition. A considerable enlargement of its buildings has been lately made, and is still going on. On the ground floor of the main building are three tuition rooms, and a Post-Office apartment; and above these are a Library and Apparatus room in the body of the belfry, and a large space intended to be improved for apartments for classes in their hours of study. Of the tuition rooms, one is very spacious, and is named *Fayette Hall*. On its interior it is designed to inscribe Synopses of all the Figures and Diagrams pertaining to the Sciences, with a view of facilitating a concatenation of ideas in any branch of Science. A new set of Globes, on an original plan, with Manuals of Geography and Astronomy corresponding, have been ordered from Europe, and are daily expected. Two Debating Societies and a Bible Class are now in operation. At our Examinations and Exhibitions the students present original pieces of their own composition; and, on such occasions, those who are ready for an honorable dismissal, are publicly named, and presented with such certificates as their standing demands. It is also in contemplation to examine the students, hereafter, on the subjects of the Academic Lectures. These regulations strongly stimulate the students, both to mental and moral excellence. In short, whatever is necessary to make the good scholar and good citizen, shall be entered into the course of a student at Ebenezer Academy.

As yet there has been no reverse of that public opinion which has given a large and steady growth to this Academy, in seven years of its continued standing. Whenever that public opinion shall revert so far, that it does not recognize this as a substantial Seminary of learning, we will await its award, and retire to another sphere of labor. We see nothing of this reverse as yet. The number of students attached to the Academy is fifty-five, and the number is increasing. The resources of its numbers are multiplying, and promise us a long and large support. When finished completely, our Academy will present an imposing exterior, which, no exertions shall be spared, to support by its character.

In anticipation of our fair prospects, and to meet present applications, Capt. Charles M. Hart has purchased, for a Boarding Establishment, the buildings and premises lately owned by Mason and Bailey, and located within a few hundred yards of the Academy. He will board a large number of students, and will regulate the Establishment by strict rules. On the premises of the Academy, and within a quarter of a mile, there are several houses where students can board and be also under the inspection of the Teachers. The public need not be under any apprehension that the Academy has suspended its exercises, if we should be silent in the public prints for the lapse of a year. As our Legislature, at its last session, liberally granted us the escheated property of York District, till it amounts to \$10,000, we could not be otherwise than highly stimulated to a perseverance, which would vest those funds, when evolved, in a substantial and permanent Academy. An annual notice should be sufficient to keep our Academy before the public eye. If there be any material alteration in the affairs of the Academy, notice will be given in due time. Boarding still continues at \$70 per annum, and Tuition at \$24. The health of our settlement preserves its uniform character. Proposing these particulars of the Academy to the public, we solicit its continued patronage.

ELEAZAR HARRIS,

WILLIAM MOFFAT, Teachers.

JAMES C. CAREY, Teachers.

York District, S. C. Nov. 5, 1825.

To the preceding, the subscriber would add, by stating, that the arrangement which introduced two other Teachers into this Academy was not intended to favor any design on his part, to withdraw

from very active duty in the Academy. The subscriber will never allow any class to be insulated from himself. He holds the prerogative of calling for the recitation of any class in any department, whenever he thinks proper. His aim is to pervade the establishment, directly and indirectly, with his presence, his labors, and his system of education; not to press it with the dead weight of an incubus. His assistants shall always deserve the public trust, by their talents, learning, assiduity, and good character, as the present assistants do. Mr. MOFFAT was educated partly at this Academy, and knows its mode of education well. He has taught in this State with success, and is now placed here with general approbation. Mr. CAREY was lately a Teacher in the Raleigh Academy, and holds testimonials of a flattering nature from various persons in N. C. to whom he was known as a Teacher. Mr. MOFFAT and Mr. CAREY are both capable of teaching the Latin and Greek Languages, and several of the Sciences; and their Departments are sketched according to their particular excellencies. If a vacancy should, at any time, take place in the Departments which these gentlemen fill, the united efforts of the Trustees and the subscriber will be directed to such a choice, as will fill their places fully to the satisfaction of the public. As the subscriber has allowed no intersection of another sphere of usefulness, with that of a Teacher of this Academy, and in so doing has succeeded in rearing it up to its present size, he will indulge the hope, that the same concentration of efforts, for the future, will continue its growth, and base it immovably in the cheerful, steady patronage of an enlightened public.

Communications directed to Ebenezer Academy P. O. and addressed to any of the Trustees, named below, will be duly noticed.

Rev. R. B. Walker, Presd't.

Rev. J. Harris, Secretary.

J. Gallant, Esq.

Mr. R. Wethers,

Col. T. Williams,

Mr. J. H. Barry,

Dr. E. Jennings,

Capt. J. Anderson.

November 5.

## MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4664

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

## Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that I, Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.

JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina. Dec. 9, 1825. 5175

## State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing vs. Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining

Robert Lawing, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. c.

172—price adv. \$4.

## Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## Notice.

ON Friday, the 27th day of January, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, 9 miles south of Charlotte, between Mason's ferry road and the Old Nation road, my Plantation, consisting of one hundred and forty acres of valuable land; together with my whole stock of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Fodder, farming utensils; also, valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY MARKS.

Jan. 6, 1826. 3167

## For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, on accommodating terms.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

Jan. 2, 1826. 4167

## Notice.

To the citizens of Mecklenburg County. THIS is to inform you, that all those who have not paid their tax for the year 1824, are requested to come forward and make settlements before the February Court, with the respective officers appointed to receive the tax in the different sections of the county, as the situation of our County Claims will not admit of further indulgence. Those who fail to comply with the above request, will indiscriminately have to pay their tax with cost.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

January 7, 1826. 3167

## Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. some of which will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters, if they are not taken out before the 1st of April next.

Abernathy Jacob,	Henkle David, Rev.
Abernathy Moses,	Hannah John,
Abernathy Smith,	Helderman Caleb,
Abernathy D. C.	Haen Jacob,
Aere Daniel,	Hufstutler Henry,
Asbury Daniel,	Hullet Samuel,
Anthony Paul,	Howard Joseph,
Brem Jacob, 2	J.
Burns Jacob,	Jacobs Michal John,
Bennet Abram,	Jones Elisha,
Bumgarner Nancy,	K.
Bauys Spruce,	Keer Thomas,
Bell John,	Knox John,
Blackwood John,	L.
Brace William,	Lutz Jacob,
Baker Mary,	Lutz David,
Blaylock William,	M.
C.	Mahar John,
Carson Eleazer,	N.
Cashon James,	Neidton William,
Carpenter Christopher,	P.
Clark Owen,	Parker Ass,
Caldwell Samuel,	R.
Clark Jyetha,	Rabb Judah,
D.	Rocket John, jr.
Dameron Elizabeth,	Richards Felty,
Delinger Henry,	Rudisill Michael,
E.	Rudisill John,
Ellam James E.	S.
F.	Stephens Andrew R.
Foster Willis, 2	Shuford Jacob,
Ferguson Thomas,	Spratt Hugh,
Ferguson Ann,	T.
Flanagin Philip,	Thomas Samuel and
Ford John,	Robert,
Farewell James,	W.
Fisher William,	Weer Joseph,
G.	Winson George D
Goodson John,	Warlick Lewis,
Goodright Jacob,	Wilson Edwin,
Gingles Milton,	Willis Isaac,
Gladin Joseph,	67—3167

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

## North-Carolina Telegraph.

THE Editor of the North-Carolina Telegraph gives information to all concerned, that he expects the publication of his paper to commence the first week in January next. Those persons holding subscription papers are requested to make returns of subscribers' names, at the farthest, by the 15th of December. Papers directed to the Post-Office in Fayetteville, by private conveyance or by mail, will be duly attended to.

The Editor would do injustice to his own feelings not to express his warmest gratitude, for the liberal encouragement he has already received. If any thing were wanting to confirm his conviction of the necessity and importance of such a publication, the patronage he has received from all classes of society and from every part of the State would certainly do it.

It is hoped that all who wish to possess the paper from its commencement will immediately send in their names, either by giving them to those who have proposals, or by leaving them with any Post-Master who will forward them. The present expectation is, to publish in pamphlet form, containing 16 pages a week, making a volume of 832 pages a year; so that those who take the work from its commencement, may file away for future usefulness a greater mass of religious, political, and literary intelligence than can, perhaps, be collected in any other way, with so little expense.

Ministers of the Gospel throughout the State are requested to make known to their congregations the anticipated commencement of this paper, and to encourage all who wish to subscribe to it without delay.

It is believed that if those who have already taken a deep interest in this object were respectively to exert their influence a little farther, that a subscription sufficiently large would be obtained to ensure the continuance of a Journal so much needed. Upon this influence the Editor confidently calculates, and promises his best exertions to meet the public expectation.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23.

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkle, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JESSE MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

## Deeds for Sale at this Office.

## DESULTORY.

*Sufferings of the Navy.*—Perhaps no association of gentlemen, so small in number, has within a short period suffered more by death than the gallant officers of the American navy. When engaged in legitimate war, the shafts of death flew harmless by them, and, with few exceptions, they returned triumphant to their country. But in the necessary but inglorious strife with pirates, how many have fallen! beneath the scourge of the pestilence, the sons of glory have perished. Even peace seems fatal when no enemy is near. The storm intercepts them in their delighted progress to their homes, and their spirits murmur with the blast for their inglorious death. Thus fell Shubrick, thus perished Tillinghast, both sons of Carolina, blest alike with treble victories—thus recently one of our precious hopes, the youthful Grimke, and even now the fate of Newcomb, (of Massachusetts,) who perished at sea, returning to his family from the Mediterranean, fills the bosom of the brave with sorrow.

This gentleman was a graduate of Harvard University, and his fellow students have hailed with delight, the martial success of their associates, while they have mourned with melancholy pleasure their manly sufferings by the flood and field. A scholar has the highest inducements to bravery. He lives in the atmosphere of honor. The immortal dead are ever present to him. It is not the tumultuous huzzas of a mob—it is not the *"digi-to monstrari ei dicere, hic est,"*—no, it is the voice of glory, from the sacred heights of Olympus—from the bloody Straits of Thermopylae, that perpetually sounds in his ennobled ear, the lessons of patriotism—and he goes forth to prove his allegiance to the muses, that bind chaplets for his victorious brow, and strew cypress on his honored grave. Such wast thou NEWCOMB—fortunate in battle—gracing peace by thy courtesy—beautiful to look upon, worthy of all confidence, friendship, and praise.—Fallen, not as thou had'st wished, in the blaze of battle—but as a feeble, unresisting flower that drops its withered sweets and dies beneath the storm, that it cannot propitiate—so did'st thou—and yet

"Thou shalt not float upon thy watery bier, And parch and wither to the scorching wind, Without the meed of some melodious tear!"

Thy widow shall gather consolation from the sorrows of thy friends—and thy memory shall be dear alike among the sons of letters, and the fraternity of the brave.

Chas. Courier.

## Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is the first document from the pen of Mr. Rush, and perhaps the only production of his mind, offering the opportunity of estimating his general ability. We think it places him high, as a man of talents. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Jefferson are said to have expressed the opinion, that Mr. Rush did not rank as high as he deserved; and his recent report will probably sustain in public sentiment the judgment of eminent persons. Fault is found with certain general positions laid down by Mr. Rush, and it may be that they are objectionable. The hostility against the General Government converts every thing, with hypocritical facility, into food to support it; and it would have been singular if the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury had escaped the general denunciation. Fault was to be found of course—but to our minds it is as little objectionable as Mr. Crawford's Treasury Reports—proposing no radical increase of the Tariff, disclosing a flattering state of the finances, and written with simplicity and taste.

ib.

*United States' Navy.*—From the Tabular Statements annexed to the Report of Mr. Secretary Southard, it appears that the Navy of the United States consists of 7 ships of 74 guns, 6 of 44, 3 of 36, 2 of 24, 4 of 18, 5 of 12, 9 small vessels for suppressing piracy, 1 steam frigate and the Alert, captured from the British; the two last are receiving vessels—38 in all, exclusive of two 74's under cover at Sackett's Harbor and the Ghent on Lake Erie. There are 5 ships of 74 guns, and 4 of 44, building; two of the former at Charlestown, and 1 each at Portsmouth, N. H. Philadelphia, and Gosport, Va.—Of the latter, 2 at New-York and 1 each at Portsmouth and Philadelphia. The 10 sloops of war ordered by the 18th Congress, are expected to be afloat in the course of the ensuing year, three of which are to be built at Charlestown.

The ship of the line now building at our Navy Yard, is to be called the Pennsylvania; and the frigate which is finished, but not yet launched, is to be called the Raritan. The act of congress directs the ships of the line to be named after the states, and the frigates after the rivers.

Phil. Nat. Gaz.



## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 4.

In the Senate, a communication was received from Mr. Thomas Randall, in answer to the letter of Com. Porter, published a few days since, and a variety of memorials and petitions were presented and referred to their proper committees. Among the memorials, was one presented by Mr. Van Buren, from Col. Aaron Ogden, one of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, which, Mr. Van Buren stated, contained some new views and facts in relation to the subject. Two memorials were presented on the subject of the proposed Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay; and the bill for the relief of Richard Matson was read the third time and passed. The resolutions offered on Friday, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of making Louisville, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati, in Ohio, ports of entry and delivery, were adopted; and a number of bills heretofore noticed, were taken up and postponed for discussion to some future day.

Mr. Tucker, from N. J. presented, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, a memorial of the Legislature of that State, praying for the erection of an artificial harbor, in Delaware Bay, which was referred to the Select Committee to whom the subject of the Breakwater had been previously committed. Mr. Forsyth presented a petition from citizens of Georgia, praying that a canal may be cut across the Territory of Florida, from St. Mary's river to the Gulf of Mexico. A bill was reported by the committee on the District of Columbia, to erect a Penitentiary in the District, and to reform the penal laws which are now in force within it. The Judiciary committee reported, by Mr. Webster, the chairman, a resolution as to the expediency of a General Bankrupt System, which is made the order of the day for Monday, the 16th inst. A bill was also reported from the Select committee on that part of the President's message which relates to the subject, for the relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution. The claims of the state of Massachusetts for military services were again brought before the House, in the shape of a bill reported by Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. from the committee on military affairs. Mr. M'Manus, of N. Y. offered a resolution on the subject of an amendment to the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, by the ballots of the people themselves, without the intervention of electors, which lies on the table. A message was received from the President, in reply to a resolution offered by Mr. Mangum, of N. C. calling for information as to the Treaty with the Cherokees in 1819, by which the Indian title to certain lands in North-Carolina was extinguished. A return from the Department of State was also laid before the House, of the number of patents issued during the last year, from which it appears that about 300 patents were issued. The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Judicial System; and when the bill had been read, the committee rose and reported progress.

JANUARY 5.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners, was read the third time and passed. The bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property imported in violation of the revenue laws, was ordered to be engrossed for its last reading. Four resolutions were offered—one by Mr. Holmes, for a survey of certain roads in Maine, and for the connection, by means of a canal, of the waters of the Kennebec, or Androscoggin river, with Casco Bay—one by Mr. King, for the erection of bridges over the water courses in the vicinity of the Creek Agency—one by Mr. Hendricks, for the establishment of certain mail routes in Indiana, and one by Mr. Robbins, for the establishment of a naval depot on the waters of Narragansett Bay, in Rhode-Island. Notice was given by Mr. Holmes, of his intention to bring the bill to secure the accountability of public officers again before the Senate; and a similar notice was given by Mr. Johnston, of Lou. of his intention to introduce a bill for the erection of a house for the use of the boarding officer at the Balize.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Lincoln, of Maine; and that offered by Mr. Trezvant, of Virginia; the former in relation to the payment of militia claims, and the latter calling for a return of the members of Congress who may have been appointed to offices in the Government, were adopted with some amendments. The latter resolution created some discussion as to the source whence the information should be obtained, which terminated in its being sent to the President, as the resolution was framed in the first instance. An interesting communication was received from the Navy Department, in reply to a resolution made some time since by Mr. Baylies, of Mass. relative to a vessel to be employed in the exploration of our North-West Coast. Mr. Everett, of Mass. reported from the Committee on the Library, with reference to the late fire. The report, which is long, and comes to no definite conclusion, was ordered to be printed.

The remainder of the day was occupied on the bill to amend the Judicial system, which was taken up in committee of the whole, and on which Mr. Webster spoke for upwards of an hour, with remarkable ability.

JANUARY 6.—In the Senate a report was received from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, for information about the disbursement of the appropriation of last session, for removing the impediments in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and notice was given by Mr. Johnson, of Lou. of his intention to ask leave, on Monday, to introduce a bill to authorize a survey of the route through which the contemplated Canal in Florida is proposed to be laid out, and to ascertain the practicability and expense of a ship channel. A memorial was presented by Mr. Hayne, from the Legislative Council of the Territory, on the same subject. The bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property illegally imported, was read the third time and passed. The resolutions offered yesterday were adopted, and two bills passed to be engrossed—the bill supplementary to an act to perfect certain locations and sales of public lands in Missouri, and the bill to secure public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Deputies. The bill supplementary to the act for enrolling and licensing vessels engaged in the coasting trade, underwent some discussion, and was postponed to Monday. The other business was of little public importance.

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, by Mr. Webster, better to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the United States; and another from the Committee on Military Affairs, by Mr. Hamilton, to introduce a new organization into the Quartermaster General's Department. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, asking for information on the subject of the treaty with the Florida Indians, and their present situation, was agreed to; but the resolution offered by the same member relative to a change in one of the rules of the House, was withdrawn. A resolution, moved by Mr. Verplanck, of New-York, was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of regulating, by a general and uniform law, the rate and rule of damages upon Bills of Exchange drawn upon foreign countries, and between the several States. A resolution was also adopted on motion of Mr. Eastman, of New-Hampshire, on the subject of a bill to provide that in all decisions of the Supreme Court, involving constitutional principles, a majority of the Judges in commission shall be necessary. Resolutions were also agreed to, on motion of Mr. Tattall, of Georgia, relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard on the St. Mary's River; on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, relative to an appropriation to complete the military road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, and from St. Mary's to Tampa Bay; together with a variety of others. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, calling for the amount of the expenses incurred by the recent Naval Courts Martial, &c. A joint resolution was read, on motion of Mr. Condict, of New-Jersey, to supply the Academy at West Point with a copy of the public documents. A report was received from the Treasury Department, with the amount of appropriations required for the year 1826, amounting to \$9,157,725 02. The discussion on the Judicial Bill was resumed in the Committee of the Whole, when several attempts to amend the bill were made without effect. Mr. Drayton, of S. C. spoke as to the general principles; and Mr. Mercer, (who has the floor to-day,) moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

JANUARY 7.—The Senate did not sit yesterday. In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Judicial Bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, sustained with much ability the motion he had made on the preceding day, to strike out the first section of the Bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, who, after proceeding for some time in defence of the bill, was compelled by hoarseness to postpone his further observations. The Committee then rose. The other business of the day consisted chiefly of the usual routine of reports and resolutions. Among the resolutions which were agreed to, was one by Mr. Verplanck, of N. Y. instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of passing a law for the more effectual security of copy rights to authors and proprietors. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table as to the survey of the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; and Mr. Huguinin, of New-York, also laid a resolution on the table asking for information relative to the Military road from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbour. A letter was received from Dr. Kent, resigning his seat in the House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Webster, the Clerk was ordered to report the number of the copies of the Journals of the House, from the commencement of the present form of Government to the end of the thirteenth Congress. The object of this

resolution is to obtain a reprint of the early Journals, which are now becoming very scarce.

JANUARY 10.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced by Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, "further to amend the Judicial System of the United States," which he accompanied with a few appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the subject. The provisions of the bill are similar to that reported to the House of Representatives. The same Committee reported the bill "prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States," without amendment, but with the expression of their opinion that it ought not to pass. A very important and interesting Report was made by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, concerning the abolition of the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost, accompanied by a bill for that purpose. Mr. Johnston, of Lou. brought in a bill about the surveys, plans, and estimates, for ascertaining the practicability of the Florida Canal; and Mr. Noble offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to authorize the President to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made, for uniting the waters of the Wabash with Lake Michigan, and the waters of the Ohio with the Wabash and its branches. The bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of Courts, Attorneys, Marshals, and their Deputies had its third reading, and passed. The bill supplementary to an act to perfect the locations and sales of public lands in Missouri was laid on the table until some documents relative to the subject could be obtained from the General Land Office.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Cook on Friday, calling for information in relation to the survey and laying out of the road from the right bank of the Ohio to Missouri, was agreed to. Resolutions were also agreed to, offered by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of building a vessel to ply between and supply the light houses on the coast of Florida; on motion of Mr. Stephenson of Pennsylvania, as to a further appropriation for deepening the channel leading to the harbor of Presque Isle; on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, on the subject of a more general, and permanent, and less expensive, publication of the laws of the United States, and the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court; on motion of Mr. Moore of Alabama, relative to a post road from Huntsville to Tuscaloosa; and on motion of Mr. Pearce of R. Island, relative to the building of a custom-house in Newport, Rhode Island. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. P. Adams, of New-York, asking for information from the Treasury in relation to the persons who had received compensation under the act of last session appropriating \$250,000 to pay for property destroyed by the enemy during the late war. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to amend the rules of the House by authorizing the Speaker to admit Stenographers, not exceeding three, in front of the Clerk's desk. A communication from the Treasury was received, (with some other communications of minor importance,) giving a statement of the tonnage of the United States.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 5.

The Judiciary.—The House of Representatives yesterday entered seriously on the discussion of a measure, whose importance is magnified by the obviously imperative necessity for some such measure, but which is intrinsically sufficiently interesting. In our whole political system, there is nothing more valuable than the Judiciary, by the aid of which, whilst the powers of the Government are asserted, the rights of the several States, as well as of individuals, are upheld and maintained. A creature of the Constitution, it is of posterior birth to it, but of creation so soon following it, that the Judiciary Act of 1789 is almost as sacred as the Constitution itself, and should be approached with nearly the same reverence. That Act, as Mr. Webster justly remarked yesterday, is worthy of admiration as a system formed at a single effort. It is as admirable as a legislative act, as the Constitution is as a body of organic law. It is obvious, however, that the dimensions of the body politic have swelled beyond the limits of the System established at the commencement of the Government, and that to use a homely figure, the old coat wants letting out. This is precisely what is proposed by the bill now before the House of Representatives, which we should be happy to see passed into a law. We need not invite attention to the exposition of the views of the Judiciary Committee, by its Chairman; for they can hardly fail to attract universal attention.

Nat. Int.

In the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday, allusions were made to a Memorial, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by him laid before the House on Thursday the 29th ult. For the better understanding of these allusions, we state

that the Memorial bears date at Matanzas, in July, 1825, and is signed by "Alexander Winter." Whether the writer is sane or otherwise, as he is personally unknown, can be only a matter of inference from the contents of his memorial, which is a singular mixture of good sense and absurdity. We find one idea in it entirely new to us, and yet plausible enough, especially if it be true that the level of the Pacific Ocean is higher than that of the Atlantic: we refer to his suggestion, that a complete and perfect ship canal can be made across the Isthmus of Panama, merely by building two parallel walls, without an inch of digging—the Ships to be raised from the sea to the level of the Canal by basins and flood-gates. He has made other discoveries, he says, in various branches of political and economical science, besides those he has kindly imparted, which nothing less than the sum of two millions of pounds sterling, to be made up among the nations of the earth, shall induce him to communicate. Whether sane or insane, it will be agreed that he places the full value upon his mental labors—the more, when we find, in another part of his Memorial, how sincerely he despises pecuniary considerations. "Destroy, if possible," says he, "that cursed, and detestable, and vile, & odious love of money, which begins to infect the North Americans." Judging from the attachment for the filthy lucre which he exhibits, we apprehend he is himself one of those for whose devotion to Mammon he has so much commiseration.

The Postscript, referred to in debate, runs in these strains: "O, Americans! abolish, throughout all America, and in the adjacent islands, the least vestige of slavery." "Destroy, if necessary, those States who would refuse such a sublime measure."

Nat. Int.

## Domestic Intelligence.

Kentucky.—Perhaps there never was a state of things in any country, at all resembling that which now exists in this distressed commonwealth. In other governments, it would have been a Revolution. In the Republic of Kentucky, however, we have commotion without violence, and anarchy without bloodshed. The excited passions find vent in the liberty of governors and governed to say what they please, in an official way, of and to each other, and in due time the people, who are quietly pursuing their vocations at home, will settle the question between them. We received by last night's mail, a part (twelve newspaper columns) of a Message of Gov. DESHA, to the Legislature, in answer to Mr. BRECKENRIDGE'S Resolutions, which is the most extraordinary, surely, that any Executive Officer ever presented to a Legislature.

By last night's mail, we learn, that Judges Trimble and Davidge of the new Court of Appeals, resigned their offices, and F. W. S. Grayson, Attorney General, and R. P. Henry, Representative in Congress, were appointed in their places, and confirmed by the Senate: It is understood that Mr. Grayson accepts the appointment.

Nat. Int.

No want of Candidates to serve the People. The candidates for the Congressional seat vacated by John Randolph, esq. are Col. Reuben B. Patterson, of Buckingham, Doctor George W. Crump, of Cumberland, William F. Randolph, esq. of the same county, Judge Thomas T. Bouldin and Henry Carrington, esq. of Charlotte, Henry E. Watkins, esq. of Prince Edward, and Charles Yancy, esq. of Buckingham.

Statistics.—We gather the following details from the documents of the War Department accompanying the President's Message.

The army consists of 5,184, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and 542 commissioned officers. The troops are equally distributed between the eastern and western departments, the former under the command of Gen. Gaines; the latter under command of Gen. Scott. The number of recruits enlisted during the year is 2,034—746 in the eastern department. Within the three first quarters of the present year 749,308 71 was advanced to the paymasters of the army. The number of deaths in the first half of the year was but fifty-four, of which 11 were by casualties, intemperance, 15 Consumption, and 24 by other causes. Of clothing, every item, with one or two exceptions, will be supplied at less prices for the coming year than in either of the two preceding. During the past year 177 warrants for bounty lands, amounting to 20,120 acres, have been issued from the land-office to officers and soldiers of the late war. It appears that there are fifty-nine Revolutionary land warrants, unclaimed.

The whole number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 12,985. During the year there have died 432, while 344 have been added to the rolls; 931 reside in Pennsylvania.—*Philad. Freeman's Journal.*

MAMMOTH TREE.—The Vermont papers mention a sugar maple tree, near West Rutland, in that State, measuring thirty-five feet and eleven inches in circumference, two feet from the earth.

Corvette ship Robert Fulton.—Yesterday Mr. David R. Dunham, owner of this ship, invited a number of gentlemen on board to partake of a cold collation. Among the company were Commodore Chauncey, Captain Rodgers, Captain Shubrick, Gen. Swift, Col. Craven, Mr. Salazar, Colombian Minister; Mr. Valero, Secretary of Legation, from Guatemala; Capt. Clark and Capt. Boyranton, of the Colombian Navy. The Robert Fulton has been converted from a steam ship to a corvette, and is intended for the South American market. She is 860 tons burthen, 153 feet long on her deck, with a poop fore and aft, and 34 feet 6 inches beam. She was built by Mr. Henry Eckford, under the inspection of Capt. Paul Chase, entirely of live oak and locust and copper fastened in the best manner. She mounts 28 guns, long and medium 18 pounders. Her model is beautiful and it is judged that she will sail as fast as any war vessel that floats. Her fixtures and armament are altogether of a superior order, and she will make a valuable acquisition to the Colombian navy. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

"Honor."—In several of our newspapers the honor conferred on Mrs. Patterson, formerly Miss Caton, of Baltimore, on being married to the marquis Wellesly, is spoken of. How has our fair and elegant countrywoman been honored, by uniting herself to a man who is more than 66 years old? Nay, if what is stated in the Irish papers is true, the great good luck must be on the side of the gentleman; for her fortune is given at precisely 186,000 pounds in the British 3 per cents. an equal amount in claims on the British and American governments, and a considerable landed property in America,—so it is made out that she was worth about two millions of dollars; a "pretty considerable" sum these hard times. But the statement is on the high pressure principle, equal to that which Perkins intends to use by making water red hot, as a substitute for gun-powder. *Niles' Register.*

Horrible Drought.—A writer in the Maryland Advocate says he understands, that the drought on Muskingum River, in Ohio, has been so great, that the graziers in that country have been compelled to take their cattle in boats to the falls of the Ohio, to have them watered.

No Fish, but an Eel Story.—We are informed that a man in the employ of Mr. Lester, machinist, at Wheeler's Point, in this city, after a short illness, brought from his stomach on Wednesday morning, a LIVING EEL, ten inches and a half in length, and about the bigness of a man's little finger. It lived about twenty minutes after it came from the stomach, where it is supposed to have lain between two and three years, and to have been swallowed in water taken from the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. Our informant adds, there is no doubt of the truth of this statement, as the eel has been viewed by hundreds of people, who can attest to it. *Boston Courier.*

SKATING.—Mr. William Easton started from the town of Putnam, on Lake Champlain, in Vermont, on Monday morning, the 12th ult. at 11 o'clock, and arrived at Fort Edward, at half past 4, the same evening. He started from Fort Edward the next morning at 9 o'clock, and reached Waterford that day at half past 4. The whole distance is 91 miles, and the time of performance 11 hours, all the way on skates. This is 8 18-100 miles an hour.

Cold in Canada.—The Montreal Courant of the 14th instant, states, that the cold was so intense on Tuesday, as to drive the mercury down to 23 degrees below zero, at which temperature it remained on Wednesday.

The 79th Highland Regiment at Quebec, have discarded their kilts, and now wear the more suitable dress of gray trousers. It is supposed that they will now change their march from "Blue bonnets o'er the border," to the tune of "Johnny's gray breeks."

Another Failure.—A letter from Montreal, dated Dec. 28, received in Albany says, "On Saturday the mercantile community of this place, was thrown into confusion in consequence of a reported failure of a heavy house. This morning, on enquiry, I find it to be the North West and Hudson Bay Fur Company, under the control of M'Gillivray, Thain & Co.—they have stopped payment for about 850,000 dollars. The principal loss, if any, will fall on individuals, who have retired from business and loaned this company their money. Not a mercantile house, as I can learn, will be the losers."

Raising Water.—The report of a committee for examining farms in Worcester county, Massachusetts, notices the method which Col. Henry, of Westboro', uses to draw water from a deep well, to supply his cattle in a large pasture. The well stands on high ground: one leg of a siphon formed of lead pipe, is placed in the well, and comes over the top; the other leg is carried down the hill, below the level of the water in the well. The water flows continually through this siphon, or bent pipe, and affords a supply for his whole stock.



We copy the following exquisite article, which appeared as an advertisement, from the Port Gibson Correspondent, of November 17. We cannot but admire the sang froid with which the deserted husband tells his tale:—it is the best thing of the kind we have lately seen.

Balt. Patriot.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

"Oh matrimony! thou art like  
To Jeremiah's figs—  
The good are very good indeed;  
The bad too sour for pigs."

Whereas, thank God, my wife Rachel has left my bed and board, for the hereafter-mentioned provocation; this is to give notice, that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

We were married young; the match was not of our own choosing, but a made-up one between our parents. "My dear," says her mother, with a nose like a gourd handle, to her best beloved, "now if we can get our neighbor Charles to consent to a marriage between our Rachel and his son, we shall have no more care upon our hands, and live the rest of our days in undisturbed repose." Here my beloved began to whimper; the truth is, she loved, tenderly loved, another; and they knew it: he had no property, however, and that was their only idea of happiness; but she could not conceive how they could feast in joy upon her misery.

"Hold your tongue," says her surly father, "don't you think your parents know better how to direct your attachments than you do yourself?" "Yes, my dear," says the mother, "you should always be governed by your parents; they are old and experienced, and you are too young to think for yourself." The old dad and mam forgot that they were a runaway love-match, at the age of nineteen. But poor Rachel said not a word; for she was afraid of her daddy's cowhide, that he had used sixteen years on nobody's back but his daughter's. She seemed reckless of her fate, was almost stupidified, and did not know that she could alter it for the worse. My father, by persuasion and argument, dazzled my fancy with the eight negroes that would be her portion; "which," said he, "put upon the quarter section which I shall give you, will render you independent; and you are a fool if you do not live happily with such an angel." Angel! said I; but I said no more, for my dad, in peace rest his ashes, would have flown in a passion with the rapidity that powder catches fire; and its ebullition, like the blaze, would scorch me, I well knew.

We were married. I thought, as her father had ruled her with so tough a whip, I could do it with a hickory switch, and for my leniency gain her everlasting gratitude. We have had no offspring except a hearty quarrel every little while. In truth, I found her more spirited than I imagined; she was always ready to deal word for word and blow for blow; but I never used a switch till the other day, always taking my open hand. The other day, coming home from work, very much fatigued and hungry, I found my wife in rather an unusual fit of passion, scolding some pigs that had over-set the buttermilk. Rachel, says I, make me some coffee. "Go to h—!" says she! I could not stand this. I had never heard her swear before. I will chastise you for that, says I. "Villain," says she, "I'm determined to bear no more of your ill usage. Instead of using the mild language which a husband ought to use, you always endeavor to beat me into measures; touch me with that whip, I will leave your house, and take my niggers, so I will." She had said such things so often, that I did not regard her, and belabored her handsomely. The next morning, after I had gone out to work, away she bundles, sure enough, and when I came home at noon, I found the house emptied of bag and baggage, and all the negroes taken, but the three that were at work with me. I have lived happily since, however; and she may keep all she took, if she will stay at her crooked-nosed mammy's and never trouble my nose again.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE.

The Harrisburg Chronicle has some excellent remarks on the increase of legislative business by renewed application year after year. The way to correct this evil, is to make the applicants pay the necessary expenses of every application after the first. This is the practice in some of the states, and also in England.

The editor of the London Courier, a ministerial paper, in reply to the opposition papers, which declared that the circulation of the Courier was declining, stated the following to prove the contrary:

"Five years ago, shares in this paper were eagerly purchased at a price which gave £48,000 as the value of the whole; two years ago they were as eagerly purchased at a price which gave above £75,000 as the value of the whole; and within the last three months a transfer has been made at a price equal to £96,000, while a still higher price has been refused. If we continue to go on this way, it is easy to foresee what must be our situation at last."

In England, the Hydrophobia is said to have been cured by Galvanism.

## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1826.

**Sunday Schools.**—The American Sunday School Union now numbers 377 Auxiliaries, in all of the 24 United States except two, and in three of the territories:—it is supposed there are 100,000 scholars and 15,000 teachers under its care.

**Snow** fell in this place, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday last, to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, on a level. So large a body of snow, has not fallen in this county, at any one time, for many years.

**Fire.**—A destructive fire broke out in Petersburg, Va. on the night of the 4th instant, which consumed 40 buildings, large and small, before its progress could be checked. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In the hurry of removal, much furniture was damaged and misplaced; and the editor of the *Petersburg Republican* had his materials thrown into such a state, that he was unable to issue his paper at the usual time. Most of the valuable buildings burnt were insured; and the principal loss consists in groceries, produce, &c. stored in warehouses.

**Melancholy accident.**—Mr. John S. Fox, of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, aged about 25 years, a member of the Medical Institution of this city, walked off the bridge at the Ferry, foot of Barclay street, this morning & was drowned. Mr. Fox had been attending the lectures during the winter, but on account of ill health was obliged to leave the city, and arose before six o'clock this morning, and in company with a fellow student was proceeding to the steam boat to cross the river and take the stage for the southward, intending to return home. It being dark and Mr. F. walking in haste some little distance before his companion, the latter called out to him to be careful, but the advice was too late, for the next moment, Mr. F. then being on the bridge, and hearing the steam whizzing from the boiler, and probably supposing the boat lay close to the bridge, stepped off and thus met a watery grave. The boat was lying about twelve feet from the bridge. The body of the deceased was found about four hours after the accident occurred.

[N. York E. Post, Jan. 5.]

[The young gentleman, whose melancholy fate is above announced, is the son of Dr. Stephen Fox, Postmaster at Jordsville, in this county. We sincerely sympathize with the afflicted parents, in this heart-rending calamity.]

The editor of the *Cheraw Gazette* is informed, that we have never intentionally quoted the prices in that place incorrectly. If any inaccuracies have occurred, they were the effect of oversight, not of design. The editors of the *Cheraw* papers will better subserve the interests of their town, by a mild and conciliatory course, than by pitiful insinuations and groundless charges against editors in this state. We have never entertained a sentiment hostile to the prosperity of *Cheraw*; on the contrary, we have rejoiced in its growing importance: we have, however, as citizens of North-Carolina, and interested in its welfare, urged on the people of this state the importance of fostering our own towns, and of creating a market within our own borders, for the products of our soil; and this we shall continue to do. No one out of the state, has a right to complain of this; no one in the state, mindful of its interests, will complain of it: and farther, no liberal-minded person will attribute such a course to hostility to towns in an adjoining state.

**Maryland.**—The bill for the relief of the Jews in Maryland has passed the House of Delegates, by a vote of 45 to 32. It is now a law of the state, and Jews and christians meet upon a level. The "relief" which has thus been extended to the Jews, consists in abrogating, as to them, that part of the constitution of Maryland, which requires every person appointed to any office of trust or profit, to declare his belief in the christian religion.

By the constitution of North-Carolina, no person who shall deny the truth of the protestant religion, or the divine authority of the Old and New Testaments, can hold any office, or place of trust or profit, in the civil department, within this state;

consequently, both Jews and Roman Catholics are disfranchised here.

The Governor of Maryland, in his message to the legislature, states—"that a professedly religious sect of negroes, calling themselves *Bethelites*, is in existence in this state, who recognize no head among the white class, and who have seceded from the respectable sect to which they were formerly attached. That this society, having its head in the capital of a sister state, and its ramifications in several other states, has been engaged in other matters than religious worship, we are well assured." This is the first information we have had of such a sect; and it is proper the public should be apprised of its existence. Its objects cannot be misunderstood.

It is stated in several papers, that Gov. Troup has exercised his prerogative, and refused to sign the bill to divide the state of Georgia into districts, for the election of representatives to Congress, and that therefore it has not become a law; and in others it is mentioned, that the bill has received his signature. We know not which of these statements is correct; but we notice in the last *Milledgeville Journal* the announcement of "Dr. John P. Singleton as a candidate to represent the 3d Congressional District of that state in the Congress of the United States;" from which we would infer, that Gov. Troup had not exercised his prerogative as stated. The District system is truly republican; and we do not perceive how Gov. Troup, consistently with his professions, could oppose its introduction into Georgia.

A German astronomer has predicted, from various meteorological comparisons and deductions, that the present winter will be remarkable for intense cold. The winter, so far, in this latitude, has been pretty cold, but not remarkably so; but at New-Orleans, on the 1st January, winter set in with unusual severity; while in Massachusetts, on the same day, it was quite warm, and the ground bare of snow; a circumstance not common in that climate, at that season of the year. Some very cold weather, however, has been experienced in the northern states this winter; and in Quebec, the thermometer has been as low as 23 degrees below zero, evidencing an intensity of cold unusual, if not "remarkable."

The editor of the *Carolinian* seems disposed to decline the "gratuitous honor received at our hands," because there are so many of the fraternity worthier than he; but true merit is always retiring; and we cannot but hope, that this modest preference of others will be duly estimated by the intelligent electors of Salisbury, and prove a stronger recommendation than any we could give. We can only wish, that his success may be equal to his merit, which is only excelled by his modesty.

We did expect, that our worthy friend would be grateful; and we have not been disappointed: in the exuberance of his gratitude, he has put us "in nomination," doubtless supposing, that the same straw which tickled him, would tickle us. But as the act on our part was purely disinterested, we can accept no other reward than that which arises from the consciousness of having performed an acceptable service.

The following gentlemen, in addition to those already announced, have obtained licenses to practice Law in the Courts of this State:

#### Superior Courts.

Nathaniel W. Alexander, of Cabarrus.

James G. Spears, do.

#### County Courts.

Samuel S. Bell, Newbern.

Adolph. C. Ehringhaus, Pasquotank.

Washington Morrison, Mecklenburg.

The several volunteer uniform corps of Fayetteville, celebrated the anniversary of the victory of New-Orleans, by a splendid Ball at the Masonic Hall in that town.

From Georgia, we learn that Gov. Troup has exercised his prerogative of office, by refusing his signature to the bill, which had passed the two Houses of the Legislature, for dividing the State into Districts for the election of Representatives to Congress. That bill, therefore, has not become a law.—Register.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the American Navy, to one of the Editors of the *Petersburg Intelligencer*.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE,  
Gibraltar, Nov. 15, 1826.

DEAR SIR: After considerable delay, owing to the general monotony of our cruise heretofore, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by a brig on the eve of sailing, to comply with the promise I made you in Washington. Unfortunately our trip across the Atlantic was most boisterous; consequently, sea-sickness, and frequent attacks of the gout, occasioned by the dampness of the weather, deprived us of many opportunities of conversing with the General, which we would otherwise have enjoyed. Sufficient were afforded, however, to enhance the opinion of his goodness and affability we previously entertained. On leaving the ship, we presented an address, of which the enclosure to this is a copy; and to which he replied verbally, as follows:—"My dear young friends: I am unable to express my feelings towards you. Before I had the pleasure of your acquaintance, I considered it an honor to belong to the United States' Navy—since then, my knowledge of you as individuals, has added to my admiration of the chivalry of your profession, & rendered sanguine my expectations of its future achievements. Your country has reason to be proud of you.—I part from you with regret—but should your duties or inclinations bring you again to France, remember that La Grange is the home of every American. Farewell."

I have put his reply here because of its brevity. His manner was most affectionate. The tear in his eye, and the almost convulsive grasp of his hand, were silent, but most expressive tokens of the feelings of the man.

We did not anchor off Havre—but immediately after the departure of the General and suite, Capt. Morris and the passengers left the ship, we made sail, and proceeded for this, our then intended place of destination. You have doubtless heard ere this of our having encountered a gale of wind in the channel which eventually compelled us to bear away for Cowes. We availed ourselves of the fortnight we lay there wind bound to caulk the ship outside, and fill up the remainder of our water. Cowes is an open roadstead, protected only to the Southward and Westward by the Isle of Wight, of which it forms the principal port, and to the Northward by the coast of Hampshire. The town of Cowes, situated at the mouth of the nominal river Medina, and on a clay hill side, is contracted in its size, with narrow dirty streets, and low irregular buildings.

Southampton, on the opposite shore, in the county of Hampshire, and situated on Southampton river, is, on the contrary, the most beautiful town I ever beheld. It has broad paved streets, running at right angles, and handsome brick and stuccoed buildings, with a town hall in the centre, built a century back, arching over the principal streets. It has a Cathedral, a College, and institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and an Orphan Asylum. It also contains a military Academy, combining classes of Cadets for the Army and Navy, an extensive Corn Magazine and Poor House, and about 28,000 inhabitants. Portsmouth is an extensive town, covering an immense space of ground, and combining in its general term the separate towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, containing in all from 60 to 70,000 inhabitants. It is celebrated for its Dock yards, which we were ungenerously refused permission to visit. I say ungenerously, because we afforded the English officers every facility they could desire, and certainly more than they expected, in making any observations and taking any dimensions they pleased. They were themselves ashamed of it, and alleged, in exculpation, the paltry plea, "that permission could not be granted without the consent of the Admiralty," when the Board were down, and sailed round us. We were permitted, however, to visit the shipping, among them the Victory, Lord Nelson's flag ship at the battle off Trafalgar, and were gratified with a view of the spot where he fell, and the apartment in which he expired.

The limits of the paper compels me to retrench.—On our passage to this place we fell in with the English ship Venus, water-logged and abandoned, and that morning taken possession, for the purpose of towing in, by the English ship Apollo. We here found the North-Carolina, Constitution, and Erie, and will sail in a few days for winter quarters at port Mahon (Island of Minorca.) The Ontario is cruising in the Archipelago—we will relieve her in the Spring, and contemplate visiting Alexandria and Constantinople. I remain yours, &c.

#### MARRIED.

In this county, on the 19th instant, by Joab Alexander, Esq. Mr. ELAM MOORE, to Miss E. CAMPBELL, daughter of Capt. Isaac Campbell.

On the same day, Mr. DANIEL CALDWELL, to Miss ISABELLA SHELTON.

#### THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12.—Cotton, sales 12½ a 12½; Bacon 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 21 a 22; Corn, 70 a 75; Flour, super, 7 a 8; Flaxseed, 90; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 35 a 40; Sugar, common to prime, 11 a 14; Salt, Liverpool, 90, Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 80; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 4½ a 5½; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Jan. 10.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, nominal, 12½ a 12½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 70 a 80; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 45 a 50; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 10; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Charleston, Jan. 2.—Cotton, 13 a 14½; corn, 69 a 70; bacon, 6 a 6½; apple brandy, 36 a 38; whiskey, 29 a 30; beeswax, 31 a 32; iron, 4½ a 4½; coffee, prime green, 19 a 20, inf. to good, 14 a 17; sugar, brown, 10½ a 11, muscovado, 9½ a 11, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 00, Turk's Island, 50 a 00; molasses, 40.

#### Notice.

THE House and Lots in Charlotte, belonging to the estate of Arch'd. Frew, deceased, at present occupied by Mr. Eli Springs, will be rented on Wednesday, the first day of February next, until the first day of January, 1827.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Adm'r. of A. F. 1wr

January 21, 1826.

#### Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of February next, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell, on a credit of twelve months, four likely young NEGROES—two fellows, one of them a good blacksmith; the other under a high character as a farmer, an excellent wagoner, &c.; two girls from 13 to 15 years of age. Bond and approved security will be required. WASHINGTON J. MORRISON, Agent for the proprietor.

Jan. 17, 1826.

#### Notice.

A SADDLE was left on the fence, near the subscriber's, some two or three weeks since, and is now in his possession. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

PATRICK HARTY.

Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1826.—369

#### Look Here!

THE subscriber will sell his House and Lots, in the town of Charlotte, well suited to a tradesman or private family, and give possession immediately, or when it may suit the wishes or convenience of the purchaser. A liberal credit will be given, the buyer giving bond with approved security. A description of the premises is deemed unnecessary; as those wishing to purchase, will doubtless call and view for themselves.

JAMES HARTY.

January 12, 1826.

#### EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of the Academy in Charlotte have the pleasure to announce, that a Classical School, taught by the Rev. ALLEN D. METCALF, A. B. will be opened in this place on the 23d January, 1826. In this school will be taught, in the most approved manner, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with all other branches which enter into the foundation of a thorough and liberal education, viz: Mathematics, pure and practical, English Grammar, Geography, &c. &c.

From their knowledge of Mr. Metcalf's character, as well as from the respectable references he makes, the Trustees do not hesitate to place their entire confidence in him; and all who are disposed to patronize the school, are respectfully invited to do so immediately. Should it be necessary, students in the common branches of English can be admitted.

The session will commence on the 23d January and end on the 23d June.

Prices.—For Latin and Greek, Mathematics and Sciences, \$12 per session.

For English Grammar and Geography, \$10 per session. All payable at the end of the term. By order of the Board,

3168 ROBT. J. DINKINS, Sec'y.

#### Steam Boat

WHARF AND WARE HOUSES, Cheraw, S. Carolina.

THE subscriber having taken this commodious establishment, at the River, will attend to receiving and forwarding all kinds of Goods and Produce. His charges will be reasonable, and every attention paid, to facilitate the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

E. R. WHITING.

Dec. 20, 1825.

#### Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,

WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using, or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826.

576

#### Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Deeds for sale, at this Office.



## POETRY.

FROM THE U. S. LITERARY GAZETTE.

### A SIMPLE STORY.

There never was a gentler creature,  
In city, village, or in town,  
Or one of lovelier heart and feature,  
Or better taught than Anne Brown.  
Her step was like the antelope's,  
Her eye beamed like a startled kid's,  
Her cheek soft blushing with the hopes,  
That youth into existence bids.

The village loved her, friendship hushed it:  
And if the tale of slander came,  
Both old and young rose up and crush'd it,  
And fixed on other cheeks the shame.  
'Twas seldom needed—female virtue  
Has in itself protection strong;  
And maidens! if the viper hurt you,  
It must be ye are in the wrong.

There came one day, to woo the maiden,  
A sparkling youth in courtly guise—  
A rural lad with spring flowers laden—  
To win to love the beautiful prize.  
She takes, Oh simple girl! the former,  
And sends the village swain away;  
She'll find, alas! his cottage warmer  
Than the proud dwelling of Jack Gray.

She married Jack, he spent his living  
In thriftless aims, and deadly brawls;  
And she, his wickedness forgiving,  
Dwelt weeping in his lonely halls.  
It seemed as if her soft form melted,  
So thin and colorless she grew,  
And they who saw how sorrow pelted,  
Deemed that her days on earth were few.

He died, but not till his last shilling  
Had wanton woman's cravings fed;  
He left her penniless, but willing  
To earn by honest toil her bread.  
She leaves the city and its glitter;  
Its grandeur oft from peace apart;  
Deeming her native village fitter  
To hide her broken hopes and heart.

She reach'd it; and scarce her mother knew  
Her,  
So blanched her cheek, and sunk her eye;  
And the old friends that gathered to her,  
Deem'd 'twas a phantom flitting by.  
They pressed her hands, and some are kissing,  
Try every art to make her glad;  
None from the joyful group are missing,  
E'en Willie comes, the baffled lad.

Hope and kind nursing to health brought her,  
Again the rose bloom'd on her cheek,  
And lovers gay and wealthy sought her,  
But grief has made her wishes meek.  
She thanks them for their splendid proffers  
Of jewels rich and trappings gay;  
But says she better likes the offers,  
That Willie makes the Widow Gray.

## Variety.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

From the Edinburgh Review.

### PICTURE OF THE PURITANS.

The Puritans were men whose minds had derived a peculiar character from the daily contemplation of superior beings and eternal interests. Not content with acknowledging, in general terms, an overruling Providence, they habitually ascribed every event to the will of the Great Being, for whose power nothing was too vast, for whose inspection nothing was too minute. To know him, to serve him, to enjoy him, was with them the great end of existence. They rejected with contempt the ceremonious homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul. Instead of catching occasional glimpses of the Deity through an obscuring veil, they aspired to gaze full on the intolerable brightness, and to commune with him face to face. Hence originated their contempt for terrestrial distinctions. The difference between the greatest and meanest of mankind seemed to vanish, when compared with the boundless interval which separated the whole race from him on whom their own eyes were constantly fixed. They recognized no title to superiority but his favour; and, confident of that favour, they despised all the accomplishments and all the dignities of the world. If they were unacquainted with the works of Philosophers and poets, they were deeply read in the oracles of God. If their names were not found in the registers of heralds, they felt assured that they were recorded in the Book of Life. If their steps were not accompanied by a splendid train of menials, legions of ministering angels had charge over them. Their palaces were houses not made with hands; their diadems crowns of glory which should never fade away! On the rich and the eloquent, on nobles and priests, they looked down with contempt; for they esteemed themselves rich in a

more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language, nobles by right of an earlier creation, priests and by the imposition of a mightier hand. The very meanest of them was a being to whose fate a mysterious and terrible importance belonged—on whose slightest action the spirits of light and darkness looked with anxious interest, who had been destined before heaven and earth were created, to enjoy a felicity which should continue when heaven and earth should have passed away.—Events which short-sighted politicians ascribed to earthly causes had been ordained on his account. For his sake empires had risen, and flourished, and decayed.—For his sake the Almighty had proclaimed his will by the pen of the Evangelist, and the harp of the prophet. He had been wrested by no common deliverer from the grasp of no common foe. He had been ransomed by the sweat of no vulgar agony, by the blood of no earthly sacrifice. It was for him that the sun had been darkened, that the rocks had rent, that the dead had arisen, that the nature had shuddered at the sufferings of her expiring God!

Thus the Puritan was made up of two different men, the one all self-abasement, penitence, gratitude, passion; the other proud, calm, inflexible, sagacious. He prostrated himself in the dust before his Maker: But he set his foot on the neck of his king. In his devotional retirement he prayed with convulsions, and groans, and tears. He was half maddened by glorious or terrible illusions. He heard the lyres of angels, or the tempting whispers of fiends. He caught a gleam of the Beatific Vision, or woke screaming from dreams of everlasting fire. Like Vane, he thought himself intrusted with the sceptre of the millennial year. Like Fleetwood, he cried in the bitterness of his soul that God had hid his face from him. But, when he took his seat in the council, or girt on his sword for war, these tempestuous workings of the soul had left no perceptible trace behind them. People who saw nothing of the godly but their uncouth visages, and heard nothing from them but their groans and their whining hymns, might laugh at them. But those had little reason to laugh who encountered them in the hall of debate, or in the field of battle. These fanatics brought to civil and military affairs, a coolness of judgment, and an immutability of purpose, which some writers have thought inconsistent with their religious zeal, but which were in fact the necessary effects of it. The intensity of their feelings on one subject made them tranquil on every other. One overpowering sentiment had subjected to itself pity and hatred, ambition and fear. Death had lost its terrors, and pleasure its charms. They had their smiles and their tears, their raptures and their sorrows, but not for the things of this world. Enthusiasm had made them Stoics, had cleared their minds from every vulgar passion and prejudice of danger and of corruption.—It sometimes might lead them to pursue unwise ends, but never to choose unwise means. They went through the world like Sir Artegate's iron man Talus with his flail, crushing and trampling down oppressors, mingling with human beings, but having neither part nor lot in human infirmities; insensible to fatigue, to pleasure, and to pain; not to be pierced by any weapon, not to be withstood by any barrier."

### A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following narrative of the adventures of a sentinel in the continental service, will shew that the character of "Dalgetta," in the "Legend of Montrose," has not been without a parallel in real life.

"At the moment of the retreat, on the 12th of May, 1782, when Col. Laurens, commanding the troops of Gen. Green's army, beat up the quarters of the enemy near Accabee, Michael Docherty, a distinguished soldier of the Delaware, said to a comrade who was near—"It does my heart good to think that but little blood has been spilt this day, and that we are likely to see the close of it without a fight." No notice was taken of his speech at the time, but meeting him shortly after in camp, I inquired how he, who was so much applauded for uncommon gallantry, should have expressed so great a delight on finding the enemy indisposed for action. "And who besides my-

self had a better right to be rejoiced, I wonder," said Docherty. "Wounds and captivity have no charms for me, and Michael has never forgot, but as bad luck would have it, both have been his portion. When I give a little piece of the history of my past life, you will give credit for my wish to be careful of the part that is to come. I was unlucky from the jump. At the battle of Brandywine, acting as sergeant of a company in the Delaware regiment, my captain being killed, and lieutenant absenting himself from the field for the greater safety of his mother's son, I fought with desperation till our ammunition was expended, and my comrades being compelled to retire, I was left hopeless and wounded on the ground, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Confinement was never agreeable to me. I could never be easy within the walls of a prison. A recruiting sergeant of the British, who was at home in his business, and up to all manner of cajolery, by dint of perpetual blarney, gained my good will, slipped the bounty into my hand, which I pocketed, and entered a volunteer into the 17th regiment. Stoney Point was our station, and I thought myself snugly out of harm's way, when one ugly night when I did not even dream of such an accident, the post was carried at the point of the bayonet, and an unlucky thrust laid me prostrate on the earth. It was great consolation, however, although this was rough treatment from the hand of a friend, that the Delawares were covered with glory, and as their prisoner I was sure to meet with the kindest attention. My wound once cured, and white-washed of my sins, my ancient comrades received me with kindness, and light of heart, and hoping to gain any quantity of laurels in the South, I marched forward with the regiment as a part of the command, destined to recover the Carolinas and Georgia. The bloody battle of Camden, fought on the 16th of August, (bad luck to the day,) brought me once again into trouble. Our regiment was cut up root and branch, and poor Pilgarlic, my unfortunate self, wounded and made prisoner. My prejudices against a jail, I have frankly told, and being pretty confident that I should not get a whit better relish a lodging in the inside of a prison-ship, I once again suffered myself to be persuaded, and listed in the infantry of Tarleton's legion. O! boisterous—what a mistake—I never had such bad company; as a man of honour, I was out of my element, and should certainly have given them *leg bail* but that I had not time to brood over my misfortunes, for the battle of the Cowpens quickly following, Howard and Kirkwood gave us the bayonet so handsomely, that we were taken one and all, and I should have escaped unhurt, had not a dragoon of Washington's added a slight scratch or two to the account already scored on my unfortunate carcass. As to all the miseries that I have endured—afflicted with a scarcity of every thing but appetite and mosquitoes, I say nothing about them. My love for my country gives me courage to support that, and a great deal more when it comes. I love my comrades and they love Docherty. Exchanging kindnesses, we give care to the dogs; but surely you will not be surprised after all that I have said, that I feel some qualms at the thought of battle, since, take whatever side I will, I am always sure to find it the *wrong one*."

Johnson's life of Greene.

### AN ARABIAN APOLOGUE.

MOSTAZEM BILLAH, the last calif of the mussulmans, surpassed all his predecessors in pride and haughtiness. Such was the excess of his folly, that the rest of mankind, as well as his own subjects, he considered merely as slaves, born only to obey the dictates of his supreme will and pleasure. One day, escorted by all the parade of ostentation, and contemptuously loling in his chariot, he was visiting the environs of his capital, when, being attracted by the ruins of an ancient temple, he observed an aged man seated on the fragment of a column, and deeply occupied with a kind of globe, to which his knees served as a kind of support. The sun was then quitting the east, the Mostazem thought not of returning to his palace till the glorious orb of day had sunk below the horizon, and was about to enlighten other countries. The same old man, always very early in the same spot, and constantly in the same attitude, continued incessantly to contemplate the same object.—Struck with such a singular constancy, and unable to resist his

impatience to know the real object of such intense application, the calif leaped from his chariot, and approaching the motionless observer, said, "What art thou doing? What hast thou got there? Great God! Bones? A skull?" The old man, starting from his meditation, and knowing the prince, thus answered: "Sublime majesty! guided by the first light of day, I came into the midst of these ruins, in which a religious silence reigns, in order to invoke our holy prophet. With one of my feet, I happened to turn up this human head; and I have ever since exhausted myself in fruitless efforts to discover, whether it were the head of an illustrious sovereign, like Mostazem, or of a wretched old dervise, such as I am!"

[From a late Calcutta paper.]

### BURNING OF WIDOWS.

Having learnt that the immolation of a Hindoo Widow on the Funeral Pile of her Husband was to take place at Kalee Ghant on the day above mentioned, and never having been present at a similar spectacle before, I felt anxious for once to witness the mode in which this inhuman sacrifice was conducted, with a view to judge, if circumstances permitted, how far the act was a voluntary one on the part of the deluded victim, as well as to note the behaviour of the parties interested in promoting it.

On my way to Kalee Ghant, whither I was accompanied by a couple of friends, we overtook a Kuttollee borne on the shoulders of four men, having the corpse of the widow's husband laid out upon it, followed by a palankeen, in which we were informed was the wife of the deceased. As we approached the palankeen a person who walked along side of it, and appeared to be fanning the unhappy woman, hastily closed the panels and thus frustrated the design which we had formed of seeing and conversing with her. We determined, therefore, upon quietly proceeding to the appointed place, where we arrived about one o'clock, and learnt with a feeling of disappointment, made doubly bitter by the scorching heat of the sun, that the Perwannah had not yet been received, but that it was expected in the course of another hour. The aforesaid Kuttollee and palankeen, were both put down on the banks of Toby's Nullah, near to the place where the horrid sacrifice was intended to be consummated. We here once more made an effort to see the woman; but without success. Foiled in every attempt we made to accomplish one of the primary objects of our jaunt to Kalee Ghant, we had no alternative left, but to await patiently the arrival of the expected Perwannah, which at length made its appearance at five o'clock, when the preparations for the diabolical business commenced.

While these were going on, the unfortunate victim was led out, supported by three old men, in a state so utterly helpless and pitiable as to excite the commiseration of all who saw her, and rouse the indignant feeling of the few Christians present, at the toleration, under an enlightened Government, of a custom so abhorrent in its nature, and so every way repugnant to all laws, Human as well as Divine. Misery was depicted in the looks of the ill-fated woman, and her general appearance was indicative of any thing but consent, on her part, to the barbarous practice to which she was to fall a victim. After the performance of some unmeaning ceremonies, she was conducted to the banks of the Nullah, where she was bathed, and then covered with a new red sautree, in one end of which was tied a quantity of *Khoee*, or parched paddy. The dreadful pile stood at a short distance from her. She trembled excessively, and appeared agitated to such a degree, that I could not but attribute her extraordinary emotion to her disinclination to fulfil the sacrifice required of her. So unequivocal, indeed, were the symptoms of her repugnance to the commission of the horrid act forced upon her, that I am confident we could have dissuaded her from it, had a fair opportunity been afforded us to make the experiment.

We were told, that she would walk seven times round the pile, and then ascend it. This she accordingly commenced doing, immediately after the corpse of her husband was put on it; but with such a tottering gait, that I expected every moment to see her fall. She was at last helped up to the pile, more dead than alive. No sooner was she laid by the side of her husband, than, fiend-like, the barbarians about her, bound up her hands and feet with ropes, placing at the same time a large quantity of straw and hemp on her body. A couple of stout bamboos were also thrown across the pile, as if to secure more effectually the unfortunate victim, and consummate the sacrifice. The eldest son of the deceased then set fire to the pile, which was instantly in a

blaze. I watched narrowly to discover, if possible, whether the woman made any attempt to liberate herself, but the cloud of dense smoke which issued from the pile, was unfavorable to the gratification of my curiosity; and amid the deafening shouts, which rent the air, of *Horee Bote*, vociferated by some thousands of stentorian lungs, her screams, if she screamed at all, were altogether inaudible. For a few minutes after the hellish work was accomplished, I stood gazing at the still blazing pile, lost in reflections on the scene I had witnessed, and resolving never again to harrow my feelings by courting a repetition of the disgusting sight.

**Printers' Bank.**—We perceive by the N. York Evening Post, that the printers of that city are about to petition the Legislature for a bank charter, with a capital of 500,000 dollars. If our brethren of the type at New-York can take up the stock of a bank among themselves, without becoming borrowers at their own counter, they are truly in a prosperous condition. But if, like the stockholders of some banking institutions, they want a bank merely to discount their own notes, let them *pause and ponder, and ponder and pause* a little, before they proceed. Every printer has a *bank* in his office; let him stick by that and his office, and we hope a comfortable income will stick by him. The rage for speculating in stocks, unless it be in *ball-stocks*, may bring him into embarrassments, and he may find unexpectedly that his *register is out*, his *points blunted*, his *pages squabbled*, his *head lines battered*, his *types in pi*, and his *body locked up in a chase*, whence no *pulls* at the *devil's tail* can throw him off without *mackles and shurs*. Let him take out *picks* with a *sheep's foot* or *correct his form* without a *bookkin*; let him make his *bed* in his *coffin*, or winter beneath his own *summer*; but let him beware of a plunge in the *tye tub* of speculation.—*Boston Galaxy*.

## Moral.

YESTERDAY, TO-MORROW AND TO-DAY.

What is yesterday? a name given to what is dead, which, but for its death, could not have had a name.—Yesterday gives up the very pretensions of life.—His fate is strange. Good deeds may have been done during his existence, or crimes may have marked his progress, but they are buried with him in the grave of time.—True it is, their effects remain to bless or punish the beings who transacted them. The moment yesterday is christened, is the moment that proves him dead. He leaves a survivor whose name is "to-day"—the name that yesterday had previously possessed—and whose fate will be to receive his predecessor's new name, and to follow him to the region of silence and death to-morrow.

To-morrow's fate is still more singular; he can never be said to live; but he never perishes. When the clock at night peals out twelve, fancy may picture him as being born; and during the dull hour of darkness, his expected approach may excite all the feelings of which our nature is capable. The crime covered wretch anticipates his coming with fear—the lover with impatience—the calm philosophic mind with unmoved placidity; but he disappoints them all; he never comes; loved and dreaded as he is, still he shrouds himself in obscurity, and remains unseen. He is like a disembodied spirit, which is permitted to haunt the mind of man; and he is ever suggesting to us that it is sinking to the tomb of its predecessor, yesterday, and either buoys up the mind with hope or harrows it with fear, of what he himself shall produce; but lo! the morning breaks, and it is to-day.

This is the best boon of heaven to man.—To-day gives opportunity for improving our existence, and becoming what the Omniscient intended we should become, useful members of society, virtuous and happy beings.—The past vanishes from our view; a glorious future opens upon the sight; but let us not wait for the promised to-morrow's arrival to improve that future; let to-day engross all our attention, as the future will be either miserable or happy according to our present deeds. If we look back upon yesterday, it is a very shadow, empty and useless as the promised gifts of to-morrow.

The noblest part of a friend, says old Feltham, is an honest boldness in the notifying of errors. He that tells me of a fault, aiming at my good, I must think him wise and faithful; wise in spying that which I see not; faithful in a plain admonishment, not tainted with flattery.